

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A Cuban war vessel, heavily armed, was captured at Newport, R. I., July 9, by a United States revenue cutter, and taken into New York. What disposition the Government will make of her is not yet stated.

The much mooted question of the Erie management has been finally settled by the election of F. H. Watson, of Ohio, President, and Gen. Devin, of New York, Vice-President. They are in the interest of the English stockholders.

An explosion in the iron works at Quakerstown, Pa., July 9, killed three persons and seriously injured several others.

The daily New York Standard has suspended publication. This makes about 100 daily journals started and suspended in New York within a quarter of a century, after a precarious existence. The capital sunk in them has not been less than \$25,000,000.

The great trot at Fleetwood Park, New York, on July 9, between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Henry and American Girl was won by the Girl in three straight heats. Time—2:21, 2:19, 2:24. After the second heat, Goldsmith Maid was allowed to withdraw, on the claim that she had cut her quarter. Sporting men, however, generally contend that the Maid was beaten on her merits, the slight crack in her heel on which she was withdrawn being regarded as a mere subterfuge. The time made is the best ever accomplished over the Fleetwood course, and good judges claim that, considering the track, it equals the best of Goldsmith Maid's performances.

The new directory of the Erie railroad are going to inaugurate some healthy reforms in the management of their road. Their first move will be to cut off the Fick and Gould side-shows, the oil companies, car-building companies, and other concerns that have been sucking Erie's life-blood. The opera-house and the Twenty-third street office are to be sold, and the company will go back to its less pretentious office at the foot of Duane street, where its real business has always been done.

The large brewery firms of Windenmayer & Sons and Philip Brock, of Newark, N. J., are reported to have failed. The liabilities of the former are \$150,000; of the latter, \$180,000.

Patrick Morrissey has been convicted, at Buffalo, of murder in the first degree, for killing his mother.

James Burns has been tried at New York on the charge of murder, for killing John Halloran, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was immediately committed to a lunatic asylum.

David Paul Brown, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer, is dead.

An earthquake shock was sensibly felt in various portions of Eastern New York on the 11th of July.

Andrew C. Clark, convicted of rape, was hanged at Newcastle, Del., July 12.

A fire in East Boston, July 12, destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

Contrary to general expectation, the Orangemen's parade in New York, on the 12th of July, was unattended by the slightest disturbance. About 400 were in the procession, and were escorted by a police force of nearly 2,000.

The alarming prevalence of small-pox in Paterson, N. J., has led to the closing of the public schools.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown was prostrated by a sudden and dangerous attack of cholera morbus, at New York, on July 12, and for a time serious apprehensions were entertained as to the result. The illness was only temporary, however, lasting but a few hours.

The deaths in New York for the week ending July 13 numbered 1,056, against 1,569 the preceding week.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at Uxbridge, Mass., July 13. A gang of burglars entered the residence of a bank cashier at 3 o'clock in the morning, bound and gagged the family and compelled the officer to accompany them to the bank, open the vaults, and deliver to them the funds of the institution, some \$40,000.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes was concluded at New York on July 13, and the case committed to the jury. After deliberating 24 hours they announced that they were unable to agree. They stood nine for murder in the first degree, one for manslaughter in the third degree and two for acquittal.

A new Federal census of New York city has been ordered.

The property of the Staten Island Ferry Company (New York) is about to be sold at sheriff's sale, to satisfy the claims of parties who recovered judgments for damages inflicted by the explosion of the ferry-boat Westfield.

Three thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine formed in procession in New York, on July 15, and, preceded by music, marched in a body to the office of the French Consul, where they signed papers of allegiance to France.

The Stokes jury, at New York, after deliberating for forty-eight hours without reaching a verdict, were discharged on July 15. At the time of their dismissal the jury stood seven for murder in the first degree and five for manslaughter in the third degree.

Wm. Woodruff, the veteran horse trainer and driver, died in Boston, July 15.

The West.

A fearful tragedy was enacted near Celina, Mercer county, Ohio, on the 9th of July. Two men, named Jacob Kimmel and Alexander McLeod, and a youth, brother of Kimmel, had been guilty of violating and subsequently murdering a girl of fourteen years of age, living in Celina, and were in jail awaiting trial.

A mob of between two and three thousand people gathered at the jail, overpowered the Sheriff, forced the doors, took the three prisoners out of town and hanged two of them, but, through the interposition of the brother of the murdered girl, the youth's life was spared and he was returned to prison. When the two men were being hung, a farmer residing about two hundred yards from the scene committed suicide by cutting his throat with a butcher's knife.

A fire at Indianapolis, July 9, destroyed Mosser Bros.' clothing house, involving a loss of \$50,000.

Leander Stratton and H. Kennett were drowned at Lago, Ind., the other day, while bathing in the canal.

The number of deaths in Chicago for the week ending July 19 was 372—an increase of 104 over the week preceding; 231 were children under one year of age.

The stove manufacturers were in national

session at Cincinnati last week. John S. Perry, of Albany, presided. The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of stoves in the United States was stated at \$30,000,000, giving employment to 150,000 men.

W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, has hired 250 of the Illinois Penitentiary convicts for five years, at 81½ cents per day.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne, who shot and killed the boy Schick, at Cincinnati, last week, has been bailed in \$50,000.

Two ladies were drowned in Walnut creek, near Topeka, Kansas, July 10, while bathing.

Two persons (colored) were killed at Madison, Ind., July 11, by a gas explosion.

Oscar and Pliny Whitcomb, aged 16 and 18, were drowned while bathing, near Geneseo, Ill., July 10.

Two men were killed by lightning at Bellflower Station, Ill., July 11.

And still they come. John Summers, of Milwaukee, while bathing in the canal, July 11, sank to rise no more—alive.

A brother of the man Dorman, who committed suicide near where the Mercer county (Ohio) mob hung Kimmel and McLeod, killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 11th inst. It is supposed that both of them were in some way connected with the murder of Miss Secore. The excitement still continues high in that section.

Advices from Fort Sully represent that the Indians, to the number of 1,000, have taken the war path with the avowed intention of resisting the proposed survey of the Northern Pacific railroad through their country. The surveyors' escort—consisting of 1,000 troops and a battery, under command of Gen. Stanley, an experienced Indian fighter—it is thought will be able to conduct them safely over the route.

A Salt Lake telegram of July 12 says the greatest body of mineral ever discovered has just been located by two Illinois men near Echo, on the Central Pacific railroad. The ledge yields \$250 to \$1,100 per ton of perfectly free silver ore. Visitors to it estimated the rock in sight to be over 20,000 tons, valued at over \$5,000,000. Old mining experts and prospectors are greatly excited.

A son of Charles Hoffman, a prominent grain merchant of Peru, Ill., while playing in his father's warehouse, July 12, jumped into a corn bin while the grain was running through the spout. The father leaped in to rescue his boy, and both perished.

By the explosion of the boiler of a steam threshing machine in a field in St. Clair county, Ill., July 12, three persons were killed and four wounded.

Alpena, Mich., was visited by a disastrous conflagration on the 12th of July, upward of \$200,000 worth of property being destroyed. The saddest part of the disaster was the loss of life—no less than five persons having perished in the flames.

The rather novel sight of a funeral procession stopping before a photographic establishment while the coffin could be carried up stairs and its inanimate occupant photographed, was witnessed in Milwaukee the other day.

The French Garde Republicaine band arrived in Chicago on the 14th of July, and were enthusiastically received, over 40,000 citizens turning out to welcome them.

The Northern Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$30,000 on July 15.

Two Irishmen were detected, the other day, in Alameda county, Cal., setting fire to haystacks, and were summarily hung by the incensed farmers of the neighborhood.

The Canadian Pacific railway surveyors have been driven back by the Chiloquois Indians. They are determined that no freight or travel shall pass through their country.

Sam. Platt, the well-known San Francisco criminal lawyer, is dead.

The South.

Wm. Hagmann suicided at St. Louis, July 9, by jumping into the river from a ferry-boat. About the same hour, Mrs. Ellen Allen poisoned herself with Paris green. Cause, in both cases—whisky.

The caterpillar is playing havoc with the cotton fields in some portions of Alabama.

John H. Lane, of Illinois, stopped at Litchfield, Ky., last week, wrote on a slip of paper, "Old Death, I salute thee," took a dose of morphine, and shuffled off his mortal coil.

Seven persons were killed outright, and several dangerously injured, by a bridge giving way beneath a railroad train, near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on the 11th of July.

The caterpillars, in unusually large numbers, have appeared all through the cotton belt of Alabama, three weeks earlier than ever before. The same report comes from South Carolina. There is much depression among the planters in consequence.

Stilson Hutchins has sold his one-third interest in the St. Louis Times to Henry Ewing for \$50,000.

Advices from Pope county, Ark., the scene of the recent disturbances, state that Gov. Hadley had gone there to investigate the outrages. The militia were in arms, pressing horses and ammunition from the people.

On the evening of July 13, some boys who were bathing in the river at Memphis were fired upon by a watchman named Sturgeon, the weapon being a musket loaded with slugs. Three of the missiles entered the head of a little boy named Johnny Murphy, producing instant death. The murderous watchman, frightened at his bloody work, immediately jumped into a skiff and made his escape down the river.

The caterpillars and boll-worms are playing havoc with the Alabama cotton fields.

A freshet in the Alabama river and tributaries recently destroyed over \$2,000,000 worth of cotton and corn crops.

Judge Linton Stephens (brother of Alexander H. Stephens), for many years prominent in the politics of Georgia, is dead.

Washington.

A Washington telegram of the 9th inst. says: The sensations of the day have been the suicide of a War Department clerk, the literal carving up of one negro by another, and the falling of three derriks, each nearly one hundred feet in height, at the new State Department, among the laborers at work on the lower story. By this last accident several were killed and many wounded.

The District Court has awarded \$230,000 prize money for the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle.

It is announced that the postal cards will not be ready for a month yet.

The Secretary of State has referred all the papers relative to the seizure of the Cuban privateer Pioneer, at Newport, to the Attorney General. Meanwhile, the Pioneer remains under cover of the guns of the steamer Mo-casin.

A rumor is current at the capital that the President will shortly pardon a large number

of the less obnoxious members of the Ku-Klux organization confined in the Albany Penitentiary.

The German Government has notified this Government that it has adopted a metrical system, of which the unit of value is one mark—value in United States gold, twenty-three cents.

Foreign.

The celebrated German author, Robert Prutz, is dead.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard writes that the increasing tide of emigration from Germany to America causes considerable uneasiness to the Imperial Government. Measures for the repression of this exodus of the subjects of the Empire are seriously contemplated.

A terrible explosion, supplemented by a conflagration, occurred in a flour mill at Glasgow, Scotland, July 9, by which eleven persons lost their lives, and many more were seriously injured.

Advices from the City of Mexico to New York furnish the following bulletin of news: Assassination and kidnapping prevail everywhere. The Mexican journals are full of complaints against the usurpations of the Government. United States Minister Nelson was to sail for home on the 15th, and will not return. The execution of Yucatan, formerly a member of the press, in Cuba, by the Spanish authorities, created a great sensation in Mexico. Gen. Rosecrans has published a manifesto censuring the Mexican journals for having attacked his projected railroad enterprise, complaining that, in spite of his known predilection for Mexico and Mexicans, there is nobody to defend him. He calls on the patriotism, honor and generosity of the Mexicans to take the matter of the railroad again under consideration. The situation at Monterey is unchanged.

A dispatch from Madrid says that Dr. Howard is free. An order from Madrid offered his release as an act of pardon, to which Howard demurred, as his acceptance of it might appear like an acknowledgment of guilt, and waive his right to compensation. He was then turned over to the police.

The potters of Staffordshire, England, have presented John Bright, as an appropriate acknowledgment of his many services, with a magnificent testimonial cabinet.

The official journal of Berlin, on July 11, promulgated the law for the banishment of the Jesuits from Germany. It requires that all establishments under their control must be broken up within six months.

Gen. Sherman was in Paris on the 11th of July. He visited the National Assembly, occupying a seat in President Thiers' box.

A dispatch from Aden, an Arabian port, was received at London on the 11th of July, announcing the arrival there of Mr. Stanley, the New York Herald correspondent. He was to start that day for London, in company with the son of Dr. Livingstone. Mr. Stanley says when he left the interior of Africa, Dr. Livingstone was unwell, but he was nevertheless determined to proceed with his explorations, and will not return home until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

Valmaseda has turned over the island of Cuba to his successor and returned to Spain in deep disgust.

War is threatened between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

A letter from Nassau confirms the intelligence of the arrival of the crew of the steamer Famine, and says when the men and cargo landed in Cuba, Ryan sent out scouts and captured the only Spanish picket post within nine miles. The nine men were executed on reaching Ryan's camp.

A man named O'Byrne has recovered £25 in a suit against the Chief Secretary for Ireland, for damages caused by an attack by the police during the Phoenix riot in Dublin.

Another crisis is threatened in France on the delicate and embarrassing question of providing by taxation to meet the German indemnity. The National Assembly was the scene of an intensely bitter and exciting debate, on July 12, on the proposition to increase the tax on doors, windows and household furniture. There accepted the proposal, remarking that the "cup was bitter, but it must be drained, without flinching, to the dregs." The "Right" strenuously opposed the measure, and demanded a more conservative policy. The members of the "Left" were equally demonstrative, and the scene that ensued was one of great confusion and excitement.

The Orangemen's parades in Canada, on the 12th of July, were unusually large and very orderly.

Considerable excitement was created at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 13th of July, by a shooting affray, conducted in genuine American style, between Consul General Butler and his Secretary, Wadleigh, on the one part, and three ex-Confederate officers (Loring, Reynolds and Campbell), now in the Khedive's service, on the other. Several shots were exchanged, and Campbell was wounded. There are conflicting accounts as to the origin of the disgraceful affray.

Heavy thunder and rain storms prevailed throughout England on the 12th of July, proving very destructive to the young crops. Many persons were killed by lightning.

The Cuban Gen. Ryan arrived at Key West on the 14th. He denies that the Famine's troops were captured, and says no cannon were landed.

News of a very warlike nature comes from South America. Brazil has refused to receive the Minister of the Argentine Republic, which may be regarded as the last step before the inauguration of hostilities. Both Governments are actively preparing for the threatened conflict.

The President of the French Republic entertained Gen. Sherman at dinner on the 15th of July.

The members of the Geneva Board of Arbitration reconvened on July 15. The session of the Board will probably last two months. It is said that a strong contest will be made by the English agents against the indirect claims, and it is thought the award in favor of the United States will be a large one. The sittings will be conducted in secret.

The New York Herald, of June 15, publishes letters from Stanley, giving a history of his meeting with Dr. Livingstone. The stories Livingstone tells of the country he explored read like a fable. He tells of ivory being as cheap and plentiful as to be used for doorposts; fine grass-cloth, rivaling that of India; of people nearly white and extremely handsome, who (he supposes) may be descendants of the ancient Egyptians; of copper mines which have been worked for ages, and of docile and friendly people. Stanley says that he found Livingstone in a very destitute condition, he having been robbed and deserted by his men. He looks to be only about fifty, and is quite hale and hearty.

The London Echo, commenting on Catcazy's pamphlet, recently published in Paris, says the manuscript was offered to them for two hundred pounds, and its publication fully justifies their opinion that it was not worth the money, and is, indeed, hardly worth noticing.

Horace Greeley's Acceptance of the Baltimore Nomination.

On Friday, July 12, the committee appointed at Baltimore to perform that duty called upon Horace Greeley, in New York, and formally notified him of his nomination. Judge Doolittle acting as spokesman of the committee, Greeley replied in the following words.

"GENTLEMEN: I should need time were I to attempt to reply fully and fully to the important, and I need not say, gratifying communication. It may be that I should reply in writing, but as I have addressed a letter, which has been pretty widely considered, to the Liberal Republican Convention, it may not be necessary. I can only say now that I accept your nomination; accept it in the spirit in which it was offered. (Cheers.) I am at present in a position which, doubtless, many would regard as a proud one, but which is still an embarrassing one, because it involves the temporary, and I trust, only temporary, assurance of a misconception of my motives on the part of some valued and life-long friends. I am confident that time alone is necessary to vindicate my motives to all candid observers, and to convince all of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the course I am pursuing and intended to pursue long before I was assured of so much co-operation and sympathy. (Cheers.) The time will come, and I trust in God, the opportunity too, when the world will see that you are no less Democrats because you have pursued the course you have, and that I am no less a Republican because I accept your nomination. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Greeley's voice faltered with emotion. He recovered himself, and said: 'I am not happy to see all of you, or at least as many of you as can come, at my humble farm home, where I shall be to-morrow, and where we shall be able to converse and confer more freely than here. If you will come, I shall be happy to make you welcome to the best farm affords [more laughter and cheers]; and now I simply wish you farewell.'"

Livingstone—Strange Stories—Talk in the London Clubs.

London Letter to the New York World. There is some curious club talk in regard to the great explorer whom Stanley found, but could not bring away no more than he could pluck up drowned honor by the roots. It is conjectured that Stanley did not tell all he knows, or else that Livingstone did not permit him to discover all there was to be found out. A story is revived that was current some years since, but which, when it came to light in a Cleveland paper on your side of the Atlantic, was so vigorously pool-poled that men fancied there was no foundation for it. This story was to the effect that the reason why Livingstone did not come home was that he was happily married in Central Africa, and could neither bring his dear princess with him nor tear himself away from her fascinating embraces. This story, it will be remembered, was said to have been brought down to Zanzibar by Arab trading with Uzi. It will be remembered, moreover, that long before Kirk or any one claimed to have tidings of Livingstone, either direct or indirect, the late Sir Roderick Murchison was in the habit of expressing himself as being assured of the traveler's visibility, and hooting at the notion that there was any truth in the report of his having been murdered.

Gossip points to the well-known impatience of civilization manifested by Livingstone on his former visit—his horror of lionizing, his disgust with book-craft—and quotes his declaration that it was easier to explore Africa than to tell about it. There is talk of his naturally nomadic disposition, and the well-ascertained fact that habits of life such as he has followed for so many years, joined to a roving spirit, become inveterate and uncontrollable. The quid nuncs shake their heads and tell of Ekeleborough, and many other English women and men who, crazed with "form-sickness," have broken bounds and fled to savagery for life. Livingstone, they say, expects to come back "some of these days," when the Ulysses spirit is quite worn out of him, but he has no definite intentions to return at any particular time, and his fixing two years as the period of time necessary to complete his discoveries by the exploration of 180 miles of river was a mere subterfuge to get rid of Stanley. It is further insinuated that this expatriation of himself is an old plan; that he himself made up the story of his murder brought back by his Makaoia attendants, and that he has always prevented Dr. Kirk from getting news of him, and declined to communicate with him until the pursuit grew so strong he could no longer keep his existence a secret. I send you this gossip for what it is worth.

Another Collier-Collier Blunder.

Some week since Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of this city, the well-known pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was informed by letter that he had been selected by the Congregational Theological Institution at Ripon, Wis., known as Ripon College, to deliver the anniversary address to the graduates on commencement day. Repairing to Ripon on the day assigned, Mr. Collier surprised his entertainers very much. They had never seen him, and, indeed, from the expression of chagrin at beholding the renowned gentleman, they evidently didn't care to look upon his face at all. The joke was out in a short time, however. Robert Collier, the pastor of Unity Church, the gentleman who made a horse-shoe for Cornell University, was the man whom they had sent for. The orthodox gentlemen had been badly neglected, and they had sent their invitation to the wrong man. Some say that Mr. Collier was "rippin'" mad when he discovered the mistake the committee had made, but those who know his usual cool-headedness are inclined to think that he was rather glad to slip out of the chance of addressing an orthodox college with liberal material.—Chicago Journal.

WATER boiled in a glass flask until the upper part of the vessel is entirely filled with steam, and then dextrously corked before air can gain admission and placed in cold water, recommences to boil. The boiling is produced by cold instead of heat, and the experiment is known as the culinary paradox.

BALTIMORE.

Meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

Organization—Ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Elected Chairman.

The Cincinnati Platform Adopted, and Greeley and Brown Nominated.

The National Convention of the Democracy assembled in Ford's Opera-House, Baltimore, on Tuesday, July 9, at 11 a. m. The Opera-House was handsomely decorated with banners, on which were inscribed the coats of arms of the several States.

The convention was called to order by August Belmont, of New York, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, who, after a short address, nominated Thomas J. Randolph, of Virginia, for temporary Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

Rev. Henry Slicer, being presented, addressed the Throne of Grace.

Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was chosen temporary Secretary.

Mr. Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, moved a resolution that each State be called in alphabetical order, that the Chairman may name their members of the several committees, and may also, in case of contests, name the contestants.

Considerable confusion occurred here from a failure to announce distinctly what committees were to be appointed under this call.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, urged that the States be called for responses, to see who were present.

Mr. Fenton, of Kansas, moved that on the roll-call each State announce its Committee on Credentials and Organization.

After considerable uninteresting discussion, the roll was called, but there was so much noise on the floor that it was difficult to hear the names as announced.

The rules of the last Democratic National Convention were adopted for the government of the convention.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the Committee on Organization reported James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, for permanent President, with a list of Vice Presidents embracing one from each State.

For Reading Secretaries, the committee named E. O. Perrin, of New York, A. F. Whitteley and Thos. H. Moore, of Missouri; and for Recording Secretary, John C. Barr, of Pennsylvania.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted, and the committee discharged.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Gov. Hoffman, of New York, were appointed by the Chairman to escort the Permanent President to the chair. He addressed the convention in a half hour's speech, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him.

G. G. Perkins, of Kentucky, offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee on Resolutions, composed of one delegate from each State, be appointed by the President, upon the suggestion of the Chairman of each State delegation, upon a call by the President.

The resolution was adopted.

A proposition was submitted by a delegate that the District of Columbia and the Territories each be allowed a member on the Committee on Resolutions, but was promptly voted down.

Various delegates sent to the Chair resolutions, which, under the rule already adopted, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading.

The Committee on Credentials made their report, as follows:

To the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore assembled: Your Committee on Credentials do respectfully report that on a call of States they all reported their delegations in full, with no contested seats; that the number of seats in the convention is 732; that Texas reported 30 delegates, and four Congressmen; that they be allowed seats on the floor, but only to cast the eight votes to which she is entitled.

Your Committee further recommended that delegates present from the several Territories be allowed seats upon the floor without a vote. Your Committee, through their Secretary, herewith transmit to the convention an accurate and connected list of delegates from the several States of the Union.

The report was adopted.

The convention then proceeded to call the roll of States alphabetically for the purpose of naming members of the National Executive Committee. The following is a list of members of the committee as thus announced: Arkansas, Thos. A. Walker, Missouri, John C. Priest, Nebraska, G. L. Miller, Nevada, Thos. H. Williams, California, F. Tolpelt, Kansas, M. J. McPherson, New York, T. F. Randolph, Connecticut, H. B. Eaton, N. J., M. J. McPherson, Florida, Chas. E. Smith, N. C., M. J. McPherson, Georgia, W. E. Dyke, S. C., M. J. McPherson, Illinois, Chas. E. Smith, Ohio, J. C. Johnson, Indiana, Thos. H. Moore, Pennsylvania, J. C. Johnson, Iowa, M. J. Hall, Rhode Island, J. D. Barr, Kansas, Isaac Eaton, South Carolina, T. G. Smith, Louisiana, H. B. Eaton, Tennessee, Wm. B. Hall, Texas, T. D. Moore, Virginia, J. B. Hoge, Maryland, A. Leo Knott, Vermont, H. B. Smith, Massachusetts, E. T. Prince, West Virginia, J. B. Hoge, New Hampshire, J. B. Hoge, Wisconsin, Geo. H. Paul, Minnesota, Wm. Lechman, Michigan, J. B. Hoge, Mississippi, J. B. Hoge, Missouri, J. B. Hoge, Montana, J. B. Hoge, Nebraska, J. B. Hoge, Nevada, J. B. Hoge, New Jersey, J. B. Hoge, New Mexico, J. B. Hoge, New York, J. B. Hoge, North Carolina, J. B. Hoge, North Dakota, J. B. Hoge, Ohio, J. C. Johnson, Oklahoma, J. B. Hoge, Oregon, J. B. Hoge, Pennsylvania, J. C. Johnson, Rhode Island, J. D. Barr, South Carolina, T. G. Smith, South Dakota, J. B. Hoge, Tennessee, Wm. B. Hall, Texas, T. D. Moore, Utah, J. B. Hoge, Vermont, H. B. Smith, Virginia, J. B. Hoge, Washington, J. B. Hoge, West Virginia, J. B. Hoge, Wisconsin, Geo. H. Paul, Wyoming, J. B. Hoge.

After some unimportant proceedings the convention adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The convention re-assembled at 10:15 o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman.

After some business of an unimportant nature, Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, and came to the platform and requested that the resolutions be read by Clerk Perrine. He explained that the resolutions were the Cincinnati platform exactly, with nothing added, nothing excluded. He moved the adoption of the report and the previous question.

After some discussion, the motion to sustain the previous question was adopted, and a call of States ordered, which resulted—yeas, 553; nays, 176.

After considerable time spent in discussion, the roll of States was called on the main question—the adoption of the platform—which resulted: Yeas, 662; nays, 70.

At the close of the roll, when Delaware voted "No," there were loud hisses. The Chair appealed to the convention to treat with respect the vote of any and every State. A delegate said the disturbance was in the galleries.

A motion having been adopted to go into the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, Mr. Snowhook, of Illinois, presented the name of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President.

The roll was called for the Presidential nomination. Each vote for Greeley was received with cheers. The ballot resulted: Greeley, 686; James A. Bayard, 15; J. S. Black, 21; Groesbeck, 2.